Case 2:12-cv-01995-JP Document 1 Filed 04/16/12 Page 1 of 11

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA - DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calendar. 55 Dare Lane, Pottstown, PA 19465 Address of Plaintiff: One Montgomery Plaza, Suite 800, 8th Floor, Norristown, PA 19404 Address of Defendant: Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: (Use Reverse Side For Additional Space) Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock? Yes□ NoXX (Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed R Civ P 7 1(a)) No**KX** Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities? RELATED CASE, IF ANY: Date Terminated: Case Number: Judge Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions: 1 Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? 2 Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? Yes No 🖾 3 Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously Yes□ No terminated action in this court? 4 Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights case filed by the same individual? Yes Nox CIVIL: (Place ✓ in ONE CATEGORY ONLY) A. Federal Question Cases: B Diversity Jurisdiction Cases: 1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts 1. □ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts 2.

Airplane Personal Injury 3. D Jones Act-Personal Injury 3.

Assault, Defamation □ Antitrust 4.

Marine Personal Injury 5. D Patent 5. D Motor Vehicle Personal Injury 6. □ Labor-Management Relations 6. D Other Personal Injury (Please specify) 7. Civil Rights 7 Products Liability 8.

Habeas Corpus 8 Products Liability - Asbestos 9. □ Securities Act(s) Cases 9. □ All other Diversity Cases 10 □ Social Security Review Cases (Please specify) 11 🗷 All other Federal Question Cases Violation of FMLA (Please specify) ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION (Check Appropriate Category) Edward C. Sweeney , counsel of record do hereby certify: Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53 2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000 00 exclusive of interest and costs; Relief other than monetary damages is sough 64565 Attorney ID# Attorney-at-Law NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with FRCP 38 I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as noted above. 64565

Attorney-at-Law

Attorney I D#

CIV 609 (6/08)

JS 44 (Rev 09/11)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil coversheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court in the civil docket sheet. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM)

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(c) Attorneys (Firm Name Address, and Telephone Number) Edward C. Sweeney, Esquire 610-594-1600 Wusinich, Brogan & Stanzione 200, Downingtown 37 W. Uwchian Ave., Suite 200, Downingtown				Attorneys (If Kno	nen)				
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

AMY MEDLEY : CIVIL ACTION

55 Dare Lane

Pottstown, PA 19465

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Plaintiff : NO.

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COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY :

c/o Montgomery County Commissioners

One Montgomery Plaza : JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Suite 800, 8th Floor :

Norristown, PA 19404

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:

Defendant :

COMPLAINT

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction of this case under 28 U.S.C. §1331 because it involves the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 107 Stat. 6, 29 U.S.C. §2601, et. seq.
- Venue is proper in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania because at the time of the incidents in question, Plaintiff lived in Chester County, the incidents in question occurred in Montgomery County, Defendant employed Plaintiff in Montgomery County, and the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a state notwithstanding its immunity can be liable to its employees for FMLA damages. *Nevada Dept. of Human Resources v. Hibbs*, 538 U.S. 721, 123 S.Ct. 1972 (2003)

PARTIES

- Plaintiff is Amy Medley, a resident of Chester County, Pennsylvania who presently lives at 55 Dare Lane, Pottstown, PA 19465.
- 4. Defendant is County of Montgomery, a municipal governmental entity and/or public corporation organized and existing pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and maintains a business address c/o Montgomery County Commissioners, One Montgomery Plaza, Suite 800, 8th Floor, Norristown, PA 19404.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

- 5. Defendant employed Plaintiff as a nursing assistant who earned \$13.62 per hour.
- 6. Plaintiff's son, Anthony, has health conditions that qualify or would normally be considered to be covered as a serious health condition under the FMLA, including Asperger's Syndrome, developmental delay, and anxiety disorder.
- 7. Plaintiff requested intermittent leave under the FMLA because of Anthony's conditions.
- 8. Defendant employed at least 50 employees within a 75 mile radius of where Plaintiff worked.
- 9. Plaintiff had worked less than 1,250 hours of service credited during the twelve-month period immediately preceding the commencement of her FMLA, but notwithstanding, she was given to believe she had coverage under the FMLA, the County of Montgomery having a more liberal policy of family care leave that allowed full-time employees who complete three months of continuous service to be eligible for leave.

- 10. Defendant's official(s) told Plaintiff that she was qualified for and covered by intermittent Family and Medical Leave (hereafter "FMLA").
- Defendant had Plaintiff execute various County of Montgomery FMLA forms that confirmed her entitlement to FMLA or would convince a reasonable person of FMLA eligibility.
- 12. Plaintiff was given official County of Montgomery policies that said she was eligible for "family care" leave of absence after continuous employment of three months.
 - 13. Plaintiff started to be written up for FMLA intermittent leave absences.
- 14. On 4/19/11, Plaintiff spoke to H.R. official Beverly Jackson about a grievance she wanted to file for being written up for her intermittent FMLA absences.
- 15. Ms. Jackson tried to dissuade Plaintiff from filing a grievance and said 'nothing was going to be done to her,' but Plaintiff said she wanted to go ahead anyway and Ms. Jackson indicated they would meet again the following week to fill out the paperwork.
 - 16. On 4/20/11, the very next day, Plaintiff was terminated.
 - 17. Plaintiff was told she was fired because of FMLA leave she exercised on 4/17/11.
- 18. No one told Plaintiff at any time previous to 4/20/11 that she was not eligible for FMLA leave.
 - 19. Plaintiff was approved for FMLA leave and was not designated a "key" employee.
- 20. Defendant violated the FMLA by interfering with Plaintiff's leave by giving her incorrect information about her leave eligibility under County policy and the FMLA.
- 21. Plaintiff earned \$13.62 per hour, worked 40 hours a week or more with Defendant, and received benefits.

- Defendant without good faith and without reasonable grounds for believing that it did not violate the FMLA took adverse actions against Plaintiff, including termination, retaliating against her by giving her "points" for absence, and retaliating against her when it found out she might file a formal leave-related grievance.
- 23. The Plaintiff seeks, and the FMLA affords, appropriate remedies to an eligible employee if an employer has violated the FMLA, including but not limited to (1) wages, employment benefits or other compensation denied or lost by such violation, including but not limited to back and front pay; (2) an amount of liquidated damages unless the employer's violation was in good faith and the employer had reasonable grounds for believing the employer did not violate the Act; and (3) equitable relief such as employment, reinstatement or promotion.
- An employer found in violation of the FMLA must pay to the employee a reasonable attorney's fee, the employee's expert witness fees, and other costs of the action.
- 25. Plaintiff has sustained lost wages, lost benefits, and other privileges of employment as well as having suffered pain, suffering, humiliation, embarrassment, inconvenience, loss of life's pleasures and other non-pecuniary losses under relevant law as a result of Defendant's conduct.
- 26. The County of Montgomery has established more generous leave policies applicable to Plaintiff that interfered with her rights under the FMLA.
- 27. The County of Montgomery retaliated against Plaintiff for indicating she was going to file a grievance for violation of the Montgomery County leave policy.
- 28. Defendant made various oral and written representations and should be estopped from asserting that Plaintiff qualified for FMLA leave.

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- 29. Plaintiff would have modified her conduct and dealt with her son's condition, other than taking the leave, if she had known that her employer would count as adverse incidents her intermittent taking of leave, and thus, detrimentally relied on employer's representations.
- 30. Defendant, by and through is managers, officials, and employees, by acts or representation intentionally or through culpable negligence induced Plaintiff to believe that certain facts existed regarding her right to FMLA leave or leave that would not be counted against her and she justifiably relied and acted upon such belief, so that she will be prejudiced if the Defendant is permitted to deny the existence of such facts.

COUNT I

PLAINTIFF AMY MEDLEY vs. DEFENDANT COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY

INTERFERENCE WITH EMPLOYEE'S ABILITY TO MEANINGFULLY EXERCISE HER RIGHT TO LEAVE

- 31. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 30 herein by reference.
- Any violation of the FMLA or the FMLA regulations constitute interfering with, restraining or denying the exercise of rights provided by the FMLA and violate 29 U.S.C. §2615(a)(1).
- 33. Defendant interfered with, restrained or denied the exercise of Plaintiff's FMLA rights by misleading Plaintiff as to her rights to FMLA or family leave for the care of her son, Anthony, including but not limited to her eligibility for FMLA or family leave.
- 34. Plaintiff was harassed in various ways in her effort to take leave and file a grievance when she was written up for taking approved leave and retaliated against for raising a grievance.

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- 35. Plaintiff suffered prejudice.
- 36. Plaintiff suffered damages as a result of Defendant's conduct, including lost compensation and benefits and actual monetary losses, compensatory damages, liquidated damages, attorney's fees, costs and witness fees, and is entitled to equitable relief, including reinstatement.
 - 37. Defendant's conduct was not in good faith.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands the following relief: (1) wages, employment benefits or other compensation denied or lost by such violation; (2) an amount of liquidated damages unless the employer's violation was in good faith and the employer had reasonable grounds for believing the employer did not violate the Act; (3) compensatory damages including pain, suffering, humiliation, embarrassment, inconvenience, loss of life's pleasures and other non-pecuniary losses under relevant law; (4) equitable relief such as employment, reinstatement or promotion; (5) a reasonable attorney's fee; (6) the employee's expert witness fee, if any; (7) reinstatement to her former position (with all back benefits she would have been entitled to); (8) other costs of the action; and (9) interest.

COUNT II

PLAINTIFF AMY MEDLEY vs. DEFENDANT COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY

DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

- 38. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 37 herein by reference.
- 39. Under the FMLA, an "eligible employee" is an employee of a covered employer who (1) has been employed by the employer for at least 12 months; (2) has been employed for at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the

leave; and (3) is employed at a work site where 50 or more employees are employed by the employer within 75 miles of that work site.

- 40. Alternatively, Plaintiff can take advantage of Defendant's more liberal FMLA policy and still be a covered employee for FMLA purposes, particularly where it provided her specific representations and forms indicating that she was protected for the FMLA-designated leave/leave she took.
 - 41. Plaintiff is an eligible employee under the FMLA who took FMLA leave.
- 42. Defendant unlawfully terminated, retaliated, and otherwise discriminated against Plaintiff because of conduct protected by the FMLA. See, *inter alia*, 29 U.S.C. §2615(a).
- 43. The Defendant did not act in good faith or otherwise acted intentionally, willfully, or wantonly.
 - 44. Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's conduct.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands the following relief: (1) wages, employment benefits or other compensation denied or lost by such violation, including but not limited to back and front pay; (2) an amount of liquidated damages unless the employer's violation was in good faith and the employer had reasonable grounds for believing the employer did not violate the Act; (3) compensatory damages including pain, suffering, humiliation, embarrassment, inconvenience, loss of life's pleasures and other non-pecuniary losses under relevant law; (4) equitable relief such as employment, reinstatement or promotion; (5) a reasonable attorney's fee; (6) the employee's expert witness fee, if any; (7) reinstatement to her former position (with all back benefits she would have been entitled to); (8) other costs of the action; and (9) interest.

COUNT III

PLAINTIFF AMY MEDLEY vs. DEFENDANT COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY

EQUITABLE ESTOPPEL

- Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 44 herein by reference.
- Defendant, by and through its officials, managers, agents, and employees, made certain written and oral representations to Plaintiff that she could take intermittent FMLA to care for her son Anthony.
 - 47. Plaintiff had a right to rely on the representations made to her.
- 48. Plaintiff detrimentally relied on those representations and was terminated because of her reliance.
- 49. Defendant should be equitably estopped because its acts or representations intentionally or through culpable negligence induced another, Plaintiff, to believe that certain facts existed and that person, Plaintiff, justifiably relied and acted upon such belief, so that Plaintiff would be prejudiced if the Defendant is permitted to deny the existence of such facts.
- Plaintiff has sustained damages, including wage losses (back and front pay), loss of benefits, compensatory damages including pain, suffering, humiliation, embarrassment, inconvenience, loss of life's pleasures and other non-pecuniary losses under relevant law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands the following relief: (1) wages, employment benefits or

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other compensation denied or lost by Employer's conduct; (2) compensatory damages including pain, suffering, humiliation, embarrassment, inconvenience, loss of life's pleasures and other non-pecuniary losses; (3) other costs of the action; and (4) interest.

Respectfully submitted,

Date:	4/12/2012	
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BY: s/Edward C. Sweeney

Edward C. Sweeney, Esquire Attorney for Plaintiff WUSINICH, BROGAN & STANZIONE I.D. No. 64565 537 West Uwchlan Avenue, Suite 200 Downingtown, PA 19335 (610) 594-1600 Validation of signature code: ECS1942